

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: (In Advance.)

By Mail, per year, \$5.00
By Carriers, per year, \$5.00
Semi-Weekly, per year, \$2.00
Saturday News, per year, \$2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communications and all remittances to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Eastern Representatives—New York, Franklin P. Alcorn, Flat Iron Building, Chicago—A. W. Wolf, Security Building.

Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 15, 1910.

CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

The Salt Lake stake conference, advertised to be held March 6, has been postponed to March 20.

JOSEPH F. SMITH.

FRUITS OF PROHIBITION.

Mr. George C. Lambert who has just returned from a trip to southern California, spoke in the Seventh Ward Sunday evening, on what he considered the effects of prohibition, as shown in the moral condition of a prohibition town.

Long Beach, he said, is a city of 25,000 inhabitants. He was impressed with the moral atmosphere of that city. It is well governed, and the people were orderly, well behaved, and appeared to be well educated. He saw no hoodlums and heard of no pickpockets. Long Beach, he said, has prohibition, and an administration that is trying faithfully to enforce the laws. The results are, as noted.

Mr. Lambert said there had only been about 600 arrests during the last year and a large proportion of these were of persons who came in on the train with bottles of liquor in their pockets, which they had obtained in other places. For the city officials arrest all who are found to have liquor in their possession. They do not wait till persons become intoxicated and create a disturbance, or make a nuisance of themselves. As a consequence the hoodlum element does not assemble in that city. The speaker showed that the conscientious enforcement of prohibition is a blessing to a city, both morally and financially.

AS SEEN BY A FRIEND.

Following is an extract from an address delivered by Mr. A. J. Boyer, historian of the California State Association of the District of Columbia, at a meeting of the association held in Washington on the 6th of February, to celebrate the sixty-second anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo at the close of the war between the United States and Mexico, by which treaty Mexico ceded to the United States the extensive territory now comprising the states of California, Nevada, Utah, part of Colorado, all of the territory of Arizona and part of New Mexico, embracing about 875,000 square miles.

Mr. Boyer paid a prolonged visit to our state (then a territory) in 1881, and in his capacity as a journalist, wrote many complimentary things about our country and our people. Urging, in his recent address, the admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union, he referred to Utah as follows:

"We all remember how the people of Utah were so long deprived of their rights in this respect. This sad and baleful story, this crusade against the people of Utah! Having been mobbed from city to city and from state to state, a remnant of them—142 men, women and children, left civilization in 1847, crossed the trackless plains, warring their way westward, enduring trials and dangers from hostile Indians and facing want and starvation, sought rest in the quiet and peaceful Deseret vale; and there, in the beautiful valley of Salt Lake, these banished exiled Mormon refugees united to the breeze the flag of their native country—the Stars and Stripes—six months before Mexico ceded the country to the United States.

"They took Mexican soil and held it for the Union. They built themselves homes and established law and order. They built a large part of the overland railroad and erected six hundred miles of the first transcontinental telegraph lines. They changed the alkaline wastes into productive gardens and fruitful farms, by turning upon them the melted snows of the Wasatch. They erected factories and foundries, they built schools and temples of worship. They fed the hungry wayfarer and supplied without compensation, the goldseekers and homeseekers on their way to the west. These despised and persecuted Mormons furnished five hundred men for military duty in the Mexican war. This body of men was known as the 'Mormon Battalion.' Crossing the Colorado desert of 90 miles without water, they arrived at San Diego in time to reinforce General Fremont, and thus saved California from the seizure planned by England during the Mexican war. They performed every act of patriotism and humanity that goes to make up the sublime features of a modern progressive civilization; and yet how begrudgedly were they gathered into the Union fold! How stubbornly and persistently were their claims opposed! But justice finally triumphed, and it will triumph in the case of New Mexico and Arizona. Then will the beautiful constellation of American states be complete; then will the great states of the Pacific slope, whose territory was acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, forever constitute the brightest gems in the diadem of the fair goddess of freedom. Then will be rounded out the grand galaxy of commonwealths that shall extend from ocean to ocean, and none among them all will exceed in grandeur those comprising the superb empire by the sunset sea."

STRANGE ILLUSIONS.

Are some of the officials of the so-called American party administration laboring under strange illusions? At least that is the apparent inference from their attitude toward certain important questions.

One illusion seems to be this, that the enforcement of the laws and ordinances against houses of ill repute, Sunday desecration, etc., is optional with them. This is very strange, for not only are the officers they hold created for the purpose of maintaining the laws, but they have taken an oath obligating them to the faithful performance of the duties of those offices. When, notwithstanding their oath,

they see roominghouses filling up with disreputable characters, the streets infested with the vendors of perdition, as was the case before the election; a "stockade" peopled with the myriads of Beelzebub, amusement halls thronged Sundays, and the saloon traffic going on almost without restriction, all without an effort to combat the evils, there must be something wrong with their moral perception. They must be laboring under the illusion that it is their prerogative to say which laws are to be obeyed and which not. They must consider themselves superior to the law, and authorized to make a law to suit themselves.

We have heard of unfortunates who have suddenly lost their mind and fancied themselves to be great kings, and proceeded to issue commands contrary to both rhyme and reason. Can it be that success at elections has affected some people in a similar way? If not, whence the illusion that officials in the service of the City have authority to ignore the evils against which the citizens have passed laws and ordinances?

There is another illusion, and that is this, that "American" officials know better what is for the good of the City than did the citizens who made the laws. That is not admitted. But that is a question into which it is not necessary to enter. Even if that were true, the duty of the officials is to enforce the laws as they are. If they will not do that; or if they cannot; if they have personal opinions different from those expressed in the laws, they can resign and let somebody else take their place. For the laws are to be enforced until public sentiment changes them in a lawful manner, by the representatives of the people in whom the power of legislation is vested.

An official should not hold an office the duties of which he refuses to perform. He cannot do so and hope to retain the respect of fellow-citizens.

THE MOVEMENT TO PALESTINE.

One of the remarkable signs of the times is the gathering of the Jews to Palestine. The proclamation of a constitution in Turkey, by which Palestine has profited, in common with other parts of the empire, has been the signal to many to go to the land of their fathers, and immigration has been going on on a large scale during the last few years.

Four-fifths of the population of Jerusalem are now said to be Jews. Large tracts of land around Lake Tiberias have been bought up and converted into farms. The Plain of Sharon, between Jaffa and Lydda, is one vast garden, owned and tended by Jewish skill and labor. The Hauran, one of the most fertile wheat districts in the world, is being sold to Jewish syndicates.

Almost the whole of the extensive Plain of Esdraelon has been bought up by Jews. Their colonies spread from Dan to Beersheba, and even to the outskirts of Egypt. Thousands are escaping from Persia to find shelter and protection in the Holy Land, while every ship from Odessa carries some of them.

The Jordan Valley, once the property of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, is being eagerly sought after by Jewish capitalists. The Zionists, whose agents are distributed all over the land, are buying up the rich properties of the Mohammedan landlords, whose incomes since the revolution have lessened.

At Jaffa, Tiberias, Safed and Haifa (Mount Carmel) Jews are reckoned by tens of thousands. Towns like Ramoth-Gilead, Bethlehem, Nazareth and Gaza, where a few years ago no Jew dared show his face, have now their Jewish quarters and synagogues. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually sent from Europe and America to enable the colonists to build homes, hospitals, schools and invalid homes. Synagogues and schools are rising up everywhere.

Such are the reports from Palestine. The movement toward the Holy Land is irresistible. It is led by the same hand that opened the waters of the Red Sea. It is the fulfillment of the sure word of prophecy.

FOR THE SOUTH POLE.

Peary has proved his sincerity in the quest for extreme latitudes, by turning over the complimentary award of \$10,000 made to him by the Civio Forum and a number of other citizens, to form the nucleus for a fund for an American expedition to reach the South Pole. Had he not been sincerely devoted to the cause of exploration he would have kept the money and rested upon the laurels already won.

There will be a scramble for the South Pole, if reports are correct. The National Geographic Society is considering a proposition to unite with the Peary club for the promotion of an Antarctic expedition. The club proposes to contribute the Roosevelt fully equipped, if the society will add \$50,000, the further cost to be shared by the two organizations alike.

Great Britain is preparing an expedition under the command of Captain Scott who will take the route previously traveled by Shackleton when he went as far as within 93 miles of the Pole. Meanwhile in other nations, Germany, Russia, Chile and the Argentine Republic, adventurous spirits, roused by Commander Peary's achievement in the North, are preparing to attack the Antarctic.

A French expedition is now in the Antarctic. It sailed from Havre in August, 1908, under the leadership of Dr. Jean Charcot. His plan was to spend the summer of 1909, which means winter in the South, on Alexander island, and then make a "dash" in January, or February, this year, in six automobile sleds.

There may not be much use in reaching the South Pole, but since the goal seems to be desirable, we hope the honor will fall to the expedition sailing under the Stars and Stripes.

Is all well that ends Alids?

After all, the greatest food trust is hash.

The American loan to China will be a forced loan.

The East Side poets of New York

have formed a union. In union there is strength if not poetry.

Save your money and you will save yourself trouble.

False hair combs high but the young ladies must have it.

All shows are educational, either good, bad or indifferent.

The promised land is that wrongfully included in forest reserves.

If the Nina is lost, where are the Pinta and Santa Maria?

Anyone who has anything to sell can easily make a raise these days.

The President appears to have got federal control of the "insurgents."

If Congress appropriates money for all the deep waterways it will be in deep water all right enough.

Chicago is prouder of having the highest priced pig market than of being the second largest city in the Union.

A writer in the Forum says that Colonel Roosevelt has a "feminine type of mind." Then the female must be an amazon.

Blow, blow, blow, thou wintry wind, thou art not so unkind as man's inhumanity to man, yet, thou art sufficiently unkind.

President Taft's position, as defined in his Lincoln-day speech, is this: Business before pleasure and the law before business.

Chicken raisers are breeding hens that lay smaller eggs. In its way this is tempering the wind to the shorn lamb—the buyer.

It is unreasonable to "kick" against high prices when the government undertakes to guarantee a "reasonable profit" to American industries.

So Miss Alexandra Louvina Knoles did not elope after all. Enter a Knoles prosequi in the case of the man charged with eloping with the lady.

It is said that in the investigation into the cause of the high price of foodstuffs, President Taft insists on having the truth. That is one of the most difficult things in the world to be had, no matter how hard and honestly striven after. But the desire for it is a good symptom.

Mr. Glavis always pronounces his "r's" as "w's," the result being that there were many mistakes in his testimony in the Ballinger-Pinchot case. A man who pronounces "r" "w" cannot tell his story trippingly on the tongue and must expect to make mistakes. Mr. Glavis may find that he is much more mistaken than he suspected.

REFERENDUM ON SALOONS.

Boston Herald.
That more than seventy-four thousand voters of Chicago have petitioned for a referendum on local option as a method of dealing with the saloon at the April election in that mixed racial, religious and social center, is surprising. In view of the city's past seeming devotion to a philosophy of life far removed from Puritanism. But such is the fact, and it shows that there, as elsewhere in the Middle West and South, sentiment hostile to the retail liquor trade as an orderly conduct is arising and will not down. If this local option measure recognizes ward politics, then some sections of the city that, when autonomous, excluded the saloon are likely now to vote for exclusion; but that the city as a whole will vote "No-license" is not at all probable.

MONTREAL'S FORWARD STEP.

Los Angeles Express.
A municipal election was held in Montreal the other day. A victory was won by the citizens. The entire ticket

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

THE EPILOGUE OF A FAMOUS POLITICAL CAREER.

By J. E. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently uncollected light on the famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil war. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards' notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, gathered from the men who made the news—the history—or from equally authoritative sources. As important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

"As you have probably heard,"

Frank Hutton, postmaster general under Arthur, said to me one day, "I was to some extent a political protégé of Iowa's famous war governor, Samuel Jordan Kirkwood. Because of this relation, I came to know fairly well about his stirring political career, which began in 1858, when he was first elected governor of Iowa. But of all the incidents, both stirring and dramatic, that I could tell you about his political life, there is none that holds the interest for me as that which marked the close of his public career.

"You know the Governor was a member of the Senate when, as a total surprise to him, he heard his name read out as President Garfield's choice for Secretary of the Interior. Then, before he could say yea or nay, his colleagues instantly confirmed his appointment, and a little later, at the first cabinet meeting, he was puffing away contentedly on his old corn cob pipe.

"When Arthur succeeded to the Presidency, he permitted the Governor to hold over, he had conceived a fondness for the rugged old man who had done such splendid work for the Union all through the Civil war. But Arthur's personal choice for Secretary of State, F. T. Frelinghuysen, had aristocratic nerves, and the Governor was as blunt and rough-and-ready as his heart was big—and there was that strong smelling corn cob pipe of his that he persisted in smoking in cabinet meetings.

"So, slowly, but none the less surely, Governor Kirkwood found that his position in the cabinet was becoming more and more unpleasant. At last, he realized that his place was more greatly desired than his company. That invisible and yet irresistible pressure which has been used so often to force a man out of high office, forced Governor Kirkwood out. He resigned, and Senator Teller, of Colorado, and the instance of Senator Frelinghuysen, was named as his successor.

"Not many days later Governor Kirkwood was invited to the White House; he had decided, meanwhile, to retire permanently from public life. And do you know that not a person called to see him and say goodbye—

of the Citizens' Reform association was elected by large majorities. The fight was a hard one, as is always the case where the forces of evil are active. In Boston recently, corrupt politicians and public service corporations won at the polls. Not so in Montreal. The Canadian metropolis takes rank along with Los Angeles as a center of civic purity. Judge Cannon of the royal commission declared in Montreal some months ago that the whole civic machinery of the city was in a state of disorder and that certain aldermen were guilty of maladministration. The citizens got busy then and organized. So did the evil influences cement their greedy link. There was much ill-feeling and personalities in the campaign. Always is in a city house-cleaning. Courageous men went to the front at the right time. Hon. Mr. Laurier was elected mayor by more than 10,000. It was another great victory for good government. Los Angeles extends congratulations to the Canadian city.

AVIATORS BECOMING CHEAP.

New York Sun.
Aviators like Paulhan, who is reputed to be receiving \$50,000 for his visit to this country, and Bleriot, whom I know to have made \$300,000 since he flew across the English channel, are lucky to be making it now," said an aviator enthusiast in the club rooms the other night after he had just left the steamer from France. In another year there will be so much competition that you will be able to hire a flying aeroplanist like Paulhan and Bleriot about as cheap as high divers are now procured by country fairs. Why, in France alone there are now actually 200 men known to be flying in various makes of planes, and they are getting more plentiful and proficient every day. Let the craze once get a grip in this country and life on our streets will be a positive peril besides which the menace of automobiles will be forgotten.

JUST FOR FUN

A Certainty.

"A mother who wants to appear young keeps a son in knickerbockers indefinitely."

"Say the rest of it."

"But a daughter's skirts just have to be lengthened some time."

Buying a Horse.

"You say he's a young horse. Then why do his knees bend so?"

"To tell you the truth sir, the poor animal's been living in a stable too long for him, and he had to stoop!"—Lippincott's.

A Tremendous Enterprise.

"Bilgins is looking badly."

"Yes. He is a victim of good intentions misapplied. He tried to smoke enough to furnish his house luxuriously with tobacco premiums."—Washington Star.

The Point of View.

Newlywed—What, \$30 for a hat! Why, that's simply ridiculous, my dear!

Mrs. Newlywed—That's what I thought, Harold; but you said it was all we could afford.—Lippincott's.

Hope.

"All is over between," said the emotion youth. "She despises me."

"Has she sent back your letters?"

"Yes."

"Then cheer up. If she really despised you she would hold on to your letters to be read in court or used for the amusement of her friends."—Washington Star.

Father Knew.

Little Willie—I say, pa, I'll be very glad when I get old enough to do as I please.

Father Heespeck—Naturally, my son; and when you reach that age I'm probable you'll get married and not be able to do it.—Exchange.

Somewhat Hard of Hearing.

An appalling case of deafness was that of an old lady who lived just across the street from the navy yard. On Washington's birthday they fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The old lady was observed to start and listen as that last gun was fired; then, adjusting her cap and smoothing her dress, she exclaimed, "Come in!"—Success Magazine.

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